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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, January 7, 1852.



FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN M. BERRIEN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1851.

Everything has been frozen up for the last few days, except the tongue of Henry S. Foote—that has been wagging even more busily than usual, as his appointed time of departure approaches. He will probably leave on Monday next for Mississippi; a most desirable event, and will throw down to the true level of his native insignificance, when he gets home, as the ice in the Potomac vanishes under the action of the sun. The cold here has been intense—the rigors of the season perfectly Siberian, and everybody suffering more or less from violent influenza. Even the coming of Kossuth failed to warm the frozen features of the wayfarers on the avenue and Northern feelings have predominated over all others. In the two Houses of Congress little has yet been done, except in the way of carving out work for the administration. Resolutions of inquiry concerning our domestic and foreign difficulties, the Cuban affair, the Thrasher case, the Mexican matter, have been adopted, and some speedily by the published proceedings of Congress show the course and policy that have been pursued by the administration, in all matters requiring prompt and promptitude, have been rapid and trucking in the extreme. No glowing words, nor high sounding professions can cover this over. The facts are too plain and palpable, and more have yet to be charged, of which the public is ignorant. If the full more regime will hereafter be memorable for anything, it will be its utter ineffectuality, and cautious cunning. Non-commitalism is its very essence.

Thus while the English captives in the Cuban expedition have been liberated, the Americans are left to tug at the oars in the galleys at Cuba. While Mr. Webster is rounding the periods of his despatches to the Captain General, Thrasher, after having been long immured in a loathsome dungeon, sails for Spain. The Prometheus is fired into it; it is hoped that nothing is meant by it. The sympathies of the people and the attention of Congress is specially invited to the Hungarian exile, liberated already by one act—while the unhappy victims of Spanish barbarity meet only with abuse in the same message. In short, the present administration ensures neither admiration at home nor respect abroad. With the exception of Webster and Crittenden, who have brains, the rest are "barren rogues all."

Henry Clay is failing fast, and becoming a very old man. He probably came here in the hope of recruiting his shattered energies and failing powers; but a heavy hand rests upon him which he cannot shake off. Since the last session he has broken down woefully. The collapse of the high excitement of the strife that then sustained him, and the utter annihilation of the high hopes he nourished, have suddenly aged him, and what but a short time since, looked like an old, but still strong temple—graceful yet in its proportions; firm still upon its base, is crumbling fast into a ruin. He has been confined to his room for a greater part of the session, and has been recently compelled to go to Philadelphia to recruit. It is more than doubtful whether he will ever fill his seat in the Senate again. To few is granted to die as died Chatham and Calhoun, but Clay is gradually taking place in our Public Councils, by the removal of those who long stood as conspicuous landmarks in the Senate Chamber and the Forum. He who now glances over that familiar scene, meets no more the lion port, and the eagle eye of Calhoun—the face haggard and worn, yet bright with intelligence. The grand brow and cavernous eye of Webster, full of lurid light, scowl no more on the spectators; and now, last lingerer of the three, the spare form and quick eye of Henry Clay pass like a shadow on the wall, on the way to the land of shadows. The big and burly form of Benton, a strong man in his sphere, has also vanished from the scene, and Cass sits alone, unmoved and unmoved, amidst "the noise and confusion," which now characterize that once dignified body. Apathy, good digestion and sound sleep, have preserved him in fine keeping, while the brighter lights of his day have either been darkened, or gone out in the eclipse of death.

He, however, is politically as dead as the object of his former toadyism, and subsequent abuse—the King of the French. He is the Louis Philippe of this revolution in politics, and little Senator Stephen Douglas trends hard on his heels to play the part of Louis Napoleon. The general candidate knows this, and has recently been violently affected with Young Americanism. He has tried to be as progressive as Capt. Byrdes, as foreign in his instincts as Kossuth, and as universal in his philanthropy as Mr. Pecksniff. But it all won't do. On the Whig side, Gen. Scott is whipping up again, and will be a formidable candidate, should the general popularity plan be adopted as in the case of Gen. Taylor. On the other side, the Free-soilers hanker much after W. O. Butler, of Ky., and the Van Burens if restored to communion with the party, will make a strong push for him, with Pierce, of N. H. as Vice President. That ticket would take well at the North, and that is the main point—the South being consider a mere makeweight now. As long as it remains divided

and distracted—fierce in its home contests, feeble in its outside ones, such will continue to be the case. It availed Calhoun but little that his foes singly were contemptible, so long as the thousand little threads with which he was tied, on each separate hair, held him down in his painfully ridiculous position. The South is a Gulliver. When will she sweep the threads?

But to recur to things here: the compromise controversy re-opened by "the little Pacificator," Foote, still goes on, and the coals get hotter the more the windy little man blows the bellows of his lungs. How many speeches he has made in the course of the week, including interruptions and personal explanations, would be hard to reckon up. But he has been most completely "squashed" by two Senators; first one and then the other picking him up with a pair of tongs, and exhibiting the bat-like flights of this most flighty politician. It is universally conceded that both Mr. Butler and Mr. Rhett have won him in every collision that has taken place between them; and after skulking off from the frail of the former, he met equal severe punishment under the lash of the other. Both of your Senators have acquitted themselves most admirably in the trying position which they have been placed. The defamers of South Carolina cannot say that her race of orators and statesmen are extinct, while she can show two such able and ready champions on the floor of the Senate.

The debate is not closed. Foote was indulging in a tirade of the usual kind to day, in which he swore by Gen. Jackson's Proclamation, and abused Mr. Rhett, and to-morrow your Senator will respond to him, having obtained the floor for that purpose. After that rejoinder, Mr. Foote will probably try to press it to a vote, in which he will not succeed, as Sam Houston intends making a speech, abusive of South Carolina of course, and various others also wish to listen to the sound of their own voices.

Foote had hoped to carry home the vote as capital, but will be disappointed. Whether it finally will be laid on the table, or passed, is an open question. The chances either way vary from day to day. Let that test be adopted, and the incompatible substances composing the existing parties will resolve themselves into their original elements very quick. If it is laid on the table, it will manifestly be a shirking of the subject, and the bone will be thrown into the National Convention.

The Kossuth fever in New York, and the march of agrarian progress there as connected with it, you doubtless have remarked. Kossuth will be here next week—but everybody keeps cool about it. They are accustomed here to lions of all kinds, and are in the habit of seeing the animals at feeding time. He will manage to make a sensation when he arrives, never before, probably by a speech on the floor of the Senate.

No business of much consequence will be done in either House, until after the Christmas holidays. Many of the members have gone home to get their eggnog and digest their turkey in peace. With the exception of the new year resolutions and political campaign.

D. S. Foote.

This is a remarkable personage. He covets figures only to use them; and when used discards them—like all things unto all men, and faithful to none—a vessel—time serving politician. He frequently discards this prominent feature of his character. The last instance of illustration recently occurred in a speech delivered by him before the Jackson Democratic Association at Washington City; in which, he acknowledged no affiliation with the Union Whigs of this State. We quote the following from the Washington Union:

"At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the president, who introduced the Hon. H. S. Foote, of Mississippi. The eloquent senator was received with great enthusiasm."

[It is proper to state that General Foote, having been called upon to supply a copy of his remarks, found it impossible to do so, in consequence of official engagements. A short synopsis of some of the most prominent positions assumed by him, it is supposed, may serve more or less to gratify public curiosity.]

General Foote commenced by declaring the high gratification which he experienced in meeting once more the members of an association with whom he had had so much agreeable intercourse in past times, and especially during the eventful presidential campaign of 1848, when he had sustained an official connexion with them, and had delighted to co-operate with them in furtherance of the great Democratic cause. He stated that nothing had occurred since that period in the least degree to alienate him from the principles of the Democratic creed; and during the arduous campaign through which he had lately passed in Mississippi, he had delighted on all occasions, as all who had heard him would be prepared to testify, in upholding to the full extent of his ability those principles to which he had been devoted since the days of opening manhood, whatever rumors might have prevailed to the contrary in consequence of the multiplied misrepresentations of the day.

He had in agreeing to become the candidate of the Union party of the State of Mississippi in the recent contest there, been very far indeed from repudiating his former connexion with the Democratic party of the country. He had in fact been nominated emphatically as a Democrat, and chiefly on account of his known connexion with the Democratic party of the country, and he had accepted the nomination expressly avowing his determination not to relinquish his connexion with that party, or to yield up a single atom of its distinctive principles. The Union Whigs of the State had generally yielded him their support—not on the ground of their supporting him at all more inclined to concur with them than he formally had been upon the issues which had anciently divided the Whig and Democratic parties. He said that, in the progress of the late campaign in Mississippi, he had made more than a hundred speeches, and he had made none in which he had not placed himself distinctly upon the Jackson Democratic platform.

He had also asserted, on all occasions, the principles of what is called the Baltimore platform, and urged the propriety of sending delegates to the next Democratic National Convention.

He then took a view of the principle of non-intervention as applying to the States and territories of our confederacy, and developed its importance as preservative of the rights of the States, as well as the rights of the people in the States and territories of the Union. He then took up the compromise measures, and showed, in a most effectual manner, that the whole plan of compromise grew out of, and was in beautiful harmony with, the principle of non-intervention as asserted in the presidential campaign of 1848. He spoke of the growing strength and flattering prospects of the Democratic party in the Union; but insisted earnestly that their ultimate success would essentially depend upon the firm maintenance of their ancient principles, without permitting the same to

be either alloyed or counteracted by any of the wild and disorganizing heresies of the day. He then closed by taking an affectionate farewell of the large audience assembled to hear him.

Debate between Foote and Rhett in the Senate.

Mr. Rhett said that he was not aware that he had stated anything more than a fact which every one knew. When he said the other day that the Senator from Mississippi had hurried Mr. Calhoun to his grave, he had stated only what he had heard; and he had not said that the Senator from Mississippi had done so intentionally. It was an effect produced by the Senator's course, though not so designed by the Senator. He heard of it shortly after it took place; the Senator himself admitted that it had got in the newspapers. Upon his arrival here he had been informed by two Senators and by three members of the other House, that the effect of what the Senator from Mississippi had done in attacking Mr. Calhoun, was to hasten his departure from this world.

He saw nothing so extraordinary in the mere proposal of an amendment to the Constitution as to call out the Senator in reply Mr. Calhoun on that occasion, and alarm him so much as to attack him in a manner so extraordinary. He (Mr. R.) was a member of the Nashville Convention, and during the whole time he was there he had never heard of any amendments to the Constitution proposed, or intended to be proposed.

Mr. Foote said that about that time a certain Mr. Wigfall of Texas, a South Carolinian by birth and held in high estimation by a certain class of politicians in that State, had published a manifesto, in which was contained no less than seven proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Rhett said that while he was at Nashville, he never heard of any amendment to the Constitution, and he had no doubt but the gentleman before him, (Mr. McKee,) who was also a member of that convention, would say the same.

Personally he desired no amendment to the Constitution. He was satisfied with the Constitution as it was. The Constitution was all that he desired. That Constitution does not authorize abolition agitation in Congress; nor does it authorize unequal taxation. The Constitution was not adhered to. The North totally disregarded it. The practical Constitution at this day was the will of the North expressed by the majority, who made it whatever suited their interests or designs. The administration of this Government could never be brought back to a proper observance of the Constitution, so long as the majority had full power to do what they pleased.

The late Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) told him that the Senator from Mississippi had thrust Mr. Calhoun into his grave, and that he (Mr. Benton) would as soon have thought of attacking a corpse as to attack Mr. Calhoun.

The Senator from Mississippi had charged him with being a political rival of Mr. Calhoun. It was true he had differed from that great man. He differed from him in the Mexican war, and he differed from him in supporting the Senator from Michigan for the Presidency. In these two particulars he differed from Mr. Calhoun, but agreed with the Senator from Mississippi. If this difference of opinion amounted to political rivalry, it was one which the Senator from Mississippi should have supported. He never knew of any personal difference with Mr. Calhoun. He had been appointed by the Legislature of South Carolina to deliver an eulogy on Mr. Calhoun; he had in various ways, in speeches and by his pen, defended Mr. Calhoun; and he ventured to say he had spent more ink in defence of Mr. Calhoun, personally and politically, than any other man living. But there was no satisfying the Senator from Mississippi; if you oppose him he denounces you, and if you agree with him he attacks your motives.

The Senator had denounced all those who had supported the line of 36° 30', and yet at that very same session had united in supporting a proposition to divide California by the line of 35° 30', one degree less than those whom he denounced had asked for.

He had never charged that the judges appointed for the Territories held opinions favorable to the Wilmot proviso; what he had said was that a majority of them held the opinion that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery were in force in the Territories.

Mr. Foote said that Judge Baker had shown that he held no such opinions.

Mr. Rhett said that he was informed yesterday that on the stump in Mississippi, Judge Baker had taken the ground that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery were now in force in the Territories.

Mr. Foote said he was authorized to say such statement was false.

Mr. Rhett said that his statement was made on the authority of one of the judges who was now present in the city.

He saw nothing surprising in Mr. Fillmore, who entertained the opinion that he himself should select and appoint as judges men who agreed with him that the Mexican laws were in force. Mr. Polk, who held different opinions, would have been careful to ascertain the opinions of the persons whom he should appoint to such places. The Senator had observed that he (Mr. R.) had, on some occasions, laughed at the wit of the Senator from New Hampshire, and from that drew the conclusion that there was some sympathy between them. He may have smiled at some of the speeches of the Senator from New Hampshire, as it was possible he had done at some of those of the Senator from Mississippi. Was this any ground for supposing there was any sympathy in their principles? How was it with the Senator from Mississippi and the Abolitionists on the subject of the Union? The Senator's whole theme now was the Union, the Union! So it was with the Abolitionists. The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Chase,) the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) all had poured forth their eloquence in praise of the Union. The National Era was the same—the New York Tribune was rabid in defence of the Union. All these persons, and these papers, also, united with the Senator from Mississippi in denouncing secession; they agreed with him in favor of consolidation. The abolitionists desire to deny any State the right of secession, and to build up here a central power, which can govern and rule everything. In this the Senator from Mississippi agrees with them; for he says, at every hazard—perhaps that of emancipation—the Union must be preserved.

We extract from the message of Louis Napoleon on all that is said in relation to the aid tendered to the Spanish Government by the President of the French Republic:

"We have embraced with alacrity the occasion of giving to Spain proof of the sincerity of our relations, in associating ourselves with England to offer to the Madrid Cabinet the co-operation of our naval forces, in order to repulse the audacious attempt against the Island of Cuba. Besides, our Minister at Washington has been charged to sustain, in a friendly way, the claims of the Court of Madrid, claims whose justice have been loyally recognized by the Federal Government."

LORD THURLOW.—Charles Butler, in his Reminiscences, thus mentions a speech of Lord Thurlow's in reply to an attack of the Duke of Grafton during inquiry into Lord Sandwich's administration of Greenwich Hospital:

"His grace's action and delivery, when he addressed the house, were singularly dignified and graceful; but his matter was not equal to his manner. He reproached Lord Thurlow with his plebeian extraction, and his recent admission into the peerage. Particular circumstances caused Lord Thurlow's reply to make a deep impression on the remembrance. His lordship had spoken too often, and began to be heard with a civil but visible impatience. Under these circumstances he was attacked in the manner we have mentioned. He rose from the woolsack, and advanced slowly to the place from which the chancellor generally addressed the house; then fixing on the duke the look of Jove, when he has grasped the thunder, 'I am amazed' he said, in a level tone of voice, 'at the attack the noble duke has made upon me. Yes, my lords,' considerably raising his voice, 'I am amazed at his grace's speech. The noble duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer, who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in this profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honorable to owe it to these, as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble lords the language of the noble duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. But I do not fear to meet it single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but my lords, I must say the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay, more; I can say and will say, that as a peer of parliament, as speaker of this right honorable house, as keeper of the great seal; as guardian of his majesty's conscience; as lord high chancellor of England; nay, even in that character alone in which the noble duke would think it an affront to be considered; but which character none can deny me; as a man, I am at this moment as respectable; I beg leave to add, I am at this moment as much respected, as the proudest peer I now look down upon.' The effect of this speech, both within the walls of Parliament and out of them, was prodigious. It gave Lord Thurlow an ascendancy in the house which no chancellor had ever possessed, and it invested him in public opinion, with a character of independence and honor; and this, although he was ever upon the unpopular side of politics, made him always popular with the people."

Virginia.

True to the faith of Madison and Jefferson, has just elected, by an overwhelming majority to the offices of Governor and Lt.-Governor, Hon. JOSEPH JOHNSON and Hon. SHELDON F. LEAKE. As an evidence of the purity of the principles they advocated, we quote from a speech made by Mr. Leake in Richmond, a short time before the election. It is on the subject of Secession and State Rights. Speaking of the Whig candidate he said:—

"He is the head of that party who deny, without limitation, the State Right of Secession. He is the head of that party who advocate the practical Consolidation of this Republic, and who proclaim the Sovereignty of Virginia to be empty formula."

He went on as follows:

"This party ask us where we find in the Constitution our doctrine of Secession? We have fallen on evil times, indeed, when we are called upon to look into the Federal Constitution for the titles of State Sovereignty! As well might this globe of dirt—this dim speck of earth in the magnificent and illimitable Universe of golden fire, say to the Omnipotent God who created and sustained it—When did I give the right of immortality?—by what compact with me dost thou create new worlds and extinguish old stars? Virginia answers Federalism as the Sun of life might answer that distracted planet—BEFORE THOU WAST, I WAS! Looking for State Rights in the Constitution? Talking about compacts? Why, the Federal Government is the creature of the States; the Federal constitution is the work of their hands! The denial of these propositions is simple and unqualified consolidation. It is the substitution of an Empire for a Confederacy. What are the consequences of that substitution? If, in the new formed Empire, Congress should pass the law for abolishing negro slavery—what help remains to the State? Our opponents say the remedy is the Right of Revolution—and not the 'absurdity' of Secession. But they then utter an absurdity in terms, for if the right of secession does not exist, as a necessary consequence the further right of revolution has no existence either. If the lesser right is an absurdity, of course the greater right which contains it and all other forms of resistance, must be an absurdity also. If there is no right to secede, there can be no right to resist at all; for that is the most formal, legal and moderate form in which resistance can be attempted; to deny that is the denial of all. The annihilation of the premise, cuts off the conclusion."

THE YOUNG LOVERS.—To a man who is little of a philosopher, and a bachelor to boot, and who by the dint of some experience in the follies of life, begins to look with a learned eye upon the ways of men and of women—to such a man, I say, there is something in noticing the conduct of a pair of young lovers. It may not be as grave and scientific a study as lovers of the plants, but it is certainly interesting. I have therefore derived much pleasure, since my arrival at the hall, from observing the fair Julia and her lover. She has all the delightful, blushing consciousness of an artless girl, inexperienced in coquetry, who has made her first conquest, while the captain regards her with the mixture of fondness and exultation with which a youthful lover is apt to contemplate so beautiful a prize. I observed them yesterday in the garden, advancing along one of the retired walks. The sun was shining with delicious warmth, making great masses of bright verdure and blue shades. The cookoo, that harbinger of spring, was faintly heard from a distance; and the thrush piped from the hawthorn, and the yellow butterfly sported and toyed and fluttered in the air. The fair Julia was leaning on her lover's arm, listening to his conversation, with her eyes cast down, a soft blush upon her cheek, and a quiet smile upon her lips, while in her hand that hung negligently by her side, was a bunch of flowers. In this way they were sauntering slowly along, when I considered them, and the scene in which they were moving. I could not but think it a thousand pities that the season should ever grow older, or that blossoms should ever give way to fruit, or that lovers should get married.—Washington Irving.

Gratten one day came to his son and pushed him up until he awoke. "Come," said he, "get up. Recollect it is the early bird that catches the worm."

"Serves the worm right," said the witty slumberer, "for being abroad so early."

Mr. Fox.—The celebrated orator, was one day told by a lady whom he visited, that she "did not care three ships of a house for him." He immediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines:

"A lady has told me, and in her own house, That she cares not for me 'three ships of a house. I forgive the dear creature for what she has said, Since women will talk of what runs in their head."

Mr. Clemens, in the United States Senate, on the Kossuth resolutions, made the following truthful remarks:

"Sir, I am afraid that we are sometimes inclined to overlook the merits of our own kindred, and unduly exalt those who have less claim upon our sympathies. We can intercede with Turkey for the Hungarian, with France for the Arab, with England for the Irishman; but not a word is spoken here of the fifty sons of America who were murdered in Cuba. We hear nothing of national vessels sent to the coast of Africa to redeem from bondage our own citizens, banished to this inhospitable shore for no sin but that of loving liberty well enough to fight for it in another land than our own."

MEXICO.—A Washington letter in the N. York Journal of Commerce says:

The situation of Mexico, and our relations to that country and government, now afford a subject of much concern and interest. Recent letters have been received from Mexico, by this Government, exhibiting a melancholy picture of the condition of things in that country. The government is abandoned to faction and corruption, and must fall into utter ruin. President Arista declares unreservedly that the country must fall into a condition of hopeless anarchy, unless the United States should interpose to prop it up—that is, send people into it who will redeem and re-organize its institutions.

SPECIAL PROVIDENCES.—A dozen clergymen have appeared in the Louisville papers, giving an account of the rail-road cars running over some cows, near a steep embankment, by which the cars were thrown off the track and the godly gentlemen terribly frightened. They say the accident occurred from gross negligence, and conclude that it was a "Special Providence" that the cars were not precipitated over the embankment.

The Hon. James Guthrie, the President of the road, answers their card—denies the charge of negligence—and submits to the twelve reverend gentlemen, that a "Special Providence" would most likely have kept the cows off the track. Nashville American.

TRAITORS.—Mr. Mason, of Va., has been put at the head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, at the head of the Judiciary Committee. In the House, Mr. Burt, of S. C., Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

All three of these eminent men, who enjoy so highly the confidence of the American Congress, were recently denounced by the whig press as traitors, because they doubted the efficacy of the Compromise.

There is a great deal of quiet satire in the following, which we copy from the Hartford Courant:

"One evening last week, an old man drove his horse upon a pile of sleepers that were lying in the street, designed for a new building. The wagon was turned bottom up on the pile and the man split out, while the old horse stood still as if enjoying the fun. The man picked himself up, rubbed his side, and commenced unharassing his horse. When that was done he quietly turned round to a by-stander and inquired, 'if it would be considered a nuisance to leave the wagon there all night.'"

A FEELING JUDGE.—An individual having been convicted of a capital crime upon slight evidence, the Judge proceeded to pass judgment:

"Prisoner at the Bar! You have been found guilty by a jury of your own countrymen of a crime, which subjects you to the penalty of death. You say you are innocent; the truth of that assertion is only known to yourself and God. It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty you richly deserve the fate that awaits you; if innocent it will be a gratification to feel that you are hanged without such a crime on your conscience. But in either case you will be delivered from a world of care!"

SOMETHING NEW IN THE MILKY-WAY.—The Home Journal says:

"A few cakes of the newly-invented solidified milk have found their way to this country. The article resembles in color, consistency, weight, and feel, cakes of pale yellow soap. One pound grated into boiling water, will make several gallons of very good milk. It is warranted to keep any number of years. Price, in England, one dollar per pound. It is not yet, we believe, for sale here. A friend, however, whom curiosity led to import a small quantity, has tried it, and assures us that it is all that it claims to be—a real blessing to mothers and mariners."

ANOTHER GENERAL GONE.—We learn from the New Orleans Delta, that General Belknap recently died on the Brazos, in Texas. This is the tenth General who has died since the Mexican war.—Gen. Belknap was in the principal battles, under General Taylor, in the Mexican war. At the battle of Buena Vista he was Adjutant-General and commanded the advance.

"Do you believe what the Bible says about the prodigal son and the fattest calf?"
"Certainly I do."
"Well, can you tell me whether the calf that was killed was a male or a female calf?"
"It was a female calf."
"How do you know that?"
"Because, (looking the chap in the face) I see the male alive now."

ALABAMA.—The Mobile Advertiser says that the Senate of Alabama has passed the joint resolution declaring that Alabama will not support any candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, nominated by either party in a National Convention, unless the Convention making the nomination shall endorse and sustain the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Saunders, says a Florence correspondent of the National Intelligencer, a young artist from Mississippi, is making some good sketches from life, chiefly portraits of the flower girls of Florence. He leaves for Rome in a few weeks, at which place his brother, also an artist of great merit, is United States Consul.